

142157

30 November 1995

Mr. Dennis Matlock (3HW31)
On-Scene Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107


TDD No. 9510-038
DCN AW000043

Subject: MW Manufacturing Site - Trip Report

Dear Mr. Matlock:

Enclosed is the MW Manufacturing Site - Trip Report for your review. The trip report includes the analytical data from Microbac Laboratory. Please feel free to contact me at or (304) 243-0800 Ext. 901 regarding any aspect of this report.

Very truly yours,
ROY F. WESTON, INC.


John Sinzel
Assistant Site Leader

Attachment(s) 4

cc: TDD File

TRPCOV.MW

AR100003

T R I P R E P O R T

MW MANUFACTURING SITE
DANVILLE, MONTOUR CO., PA

TDD No. 9510-038
EPA CONTRACT No. 68-S5-3002

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On 10 October 1995, the Roy F. Weston, Inc. (WESTON), Site Assessment Technical Assistance (SATA) Team was directed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Dennis Matlock to conduct a sampling assessment which included Hazard Categorization (HAZCAT) identification at the MW Manufacturing Site located in Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description

MW Manufacturing Site is an inactive metal recovery and paint stripping facility, located in Montour County, Pennsylvania, two miles north of Danville, 700 feet west of State Route 54, and about ½ mile south of Interstate 80 (see Figure 1 for a map of the area).

The site, occupying 15 acres, is bordered to the north by a Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) storage area. Farmlands and wooded lots are adjacent to the site on the west and south. Mause Creek flows in a southerly direction past the site on the east side of Route 54. The site is situated in a rural area. The site also includes Mausdale, a residential area with approximately 24 homes, which is located approximately ¼ mile southeast of the site and Danville (population 5,200), which is located two miles south. At the intersection of Route 54 and I-80, there are a number of private residences, three motels, two gas stations and several restaurants. These properties, as well as a Head Start School located just north of the PennDOT storage area, rely upon private groundwater wells for drinking water.

The site is surrounded by a barbed-wire and chain-link fence that is about seven feet tall. The entrance way is an asphalt driveway that becomes a gravel drive. This driveway separates the Command Post from the Main Building. As you enter the site from State Route 3009, the command post is on the left and the main building is on the right. Behind the command post is a garage. At the moment, the garage contains several 55-gallon drums holding soil cuttings from remedial activities. This garage was the site of the SATA HAZCAT activity. Between the north end of the main building and the garage, there is a shed (Area S) containing many corroded, rusted, and ballooned drums and cans. This shed appears to have been the former site of painting and stripping operations. Refer to Figure 2 for a layout of the site.

The MW Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of Nivel Corporation, began operations in 1966. The MW Manufacturing Company was engaged in copper recovery from scrap wire, using both mechanical and chemical processes from 1969 to 1972. During this time, the mechanical process generated the largest volume of waste (the fluff material that consists of insulating materials), and the chemical process generated a waste containing high concentrations of organic compounds (carbon based waste).

Much of the site has undergone removal and remediation activities as a National Priority List (NPL) site. There are several 55-gallon drums remaining in the southeast corner of the main bay and in a paint shed west of the main building. The ladies washroom near the office facilities in the main bay and the shed also contain numerous smaller containers (5-gallon and smaller). All of these containers, large and small, are suspected to be hazardous and are the focus of this current investigation to determine the need for removal.

2.2 Regulatory History

On 22 November 1972, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania issued an order to MW Manufacturing Company to submit a plan to remove the fluff pile and to remove contaminated water within 90 days. In 1973, Nivel Corporation filed for bankruptcy in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia National Bank foreclosed on the property and held the property until 1976. Warehouse 81, a limited partnership, acquired the property in 1976. From June of 1982 to October of 1983, Warehouse 81 conducted a mechanical recovery process to separate and salvage copper, plastic, and paper. Warehouse 81 is no longer active in the secondary recovery of copper from fluff.

Currently, AT&T appears to be the potentially responsible party, but records of generators, transporters, and operations at the site are no longer available.

In 1985, the EPA Field Investigation Team and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) conducted sampling for the Site Investigation (SI), which lead to the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) on 31 March 1989. Actual construction for the Remedial Design Phase began in the Fall of 1993. The remedial activities have continued up to the present time.

3.0 SITE ACTIVITIES

On 1 November 1995, an EPA sampling assessment, led by OSC Dennis Matlock, was initiated to conduct HAZCAT identification of the drummed material and select various ones for laboratory confirmation analysis. This data provides information regarding site operations and their relevance to a number of environmental statutes enforced by EPA.

According to the HAZCAT and laboratory data, the site has uncontrolled flammable liquids stored at the facility.

3.1 Site Conditions

The MW Manufacturing facility is located on a relatively flat piece of ground. Garbage covers much of the area. Groundwater contamination is possible because of both underground tanks at the facility and surface spills. The main building, where some drums are staged, has been torn apart apparently by heavy wind. The roof of this building appears to be highly unstable, wobbling in high wind. The remaining buildings are intact and appear to be structurally sound.

On 1 November 1995, a tour of the facility was conducted by OSC Dennis Matlock and Remedial Project Manager (RPM) Bhupi Khona. Three SATA members were also present for the tour. A shed was found approximately 150 feet from the site entrance. This shed contained 17 drums of unknown material. Eight additional drums were found beside the shed which were used in the previous site assessment/cleanup. Next, a building behind the command post was inspected. Various drums containing soil cuttings were discovered. OSC Matlock stated that those specific drums did not need to be sampled or inventoried. The main building contained scattered drums, most of which are empty. Approximately nine drums were found on the east side of the building. The ladies' washroom in this main building was used to store various small containers. Many drums were discovered on site outside the buildings. These drums were found to be empty. OSC Matlock stated that the investigation slated for 2 November 1995, will consist of inventory and inspection of all drums and small containers. Selected drums and containers will then be sampled for off-site laboratory analysis along with HAZCAT analysis on site.

On 2 November 1995, a safety meeting was conducted with OSC Matlock and SATA personnel to discuss the activities of the day. SATA then performed a drum and container inventory for the drums staged in the shed (Area S), in the ladies room (Area C), and in the main bay of the building (Area B). In the shed, seventeen 55-gallon drums, one 35-gallon drum, one 20-gallon drum, nineteen 4-gallon drums, one 5-gallon drum, and sixty 1-quart containers were inventoried. Eight drums were counted in the building and labeled B-1 through B-8. Next, the small room (the ladies' room) was inventoried in Level B Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The ladies' room contained sixty-two 5-gallon drums and a few 1-gallon cans. Most of these containers had been labeled "Flammable and/or Paint". SATA then located the mouths of three underground storage tanks (USTs) with OSC Matlock and RPM Khona. OSC Matlock directed SATA to perform air monitoring on the tanks' fill pipes. After lunch, SATA personnel returned to site to perform HAZCAT analysis and inspection of underground tanks. No significant elevated levels of organic vapor or explosive air were

observed, except for one pipe behind the shed. All HAZCAT results were recorded and summarized. Seven of the nine HAZCAT samples were found to be flammable.

On 3 November 1995, one SATA member updated OSC Matlock on the HAZCAT results. OSC Matlock requested a Pollution Report (POLREP) draft that day. Marian Murphy of Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) was informed that a laboratory needed to be set up for the analysis of the samples taken on site.

3.2 Meteorological Conditions

The ambient meteorological conditions during the 2 November 1995, sampling efforts are as follows: The temperature was in the low 60's at its peak. The sky was overcast with intermittent light rain.

3.3 Sampling Activities

During the 2 November 1995 effort, SATA collected nine samples to be analyzed according to minimum Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements. Two samples were collected from the ladies' room (5-gallon drums), four samples were collected from the east main bay (55-gallon drums) and three samples were collected from the paint shed (all samples were from 55-gallon drums, but the shed also contains many quart, gallon, 4-gallon, and 5-gallon containers).

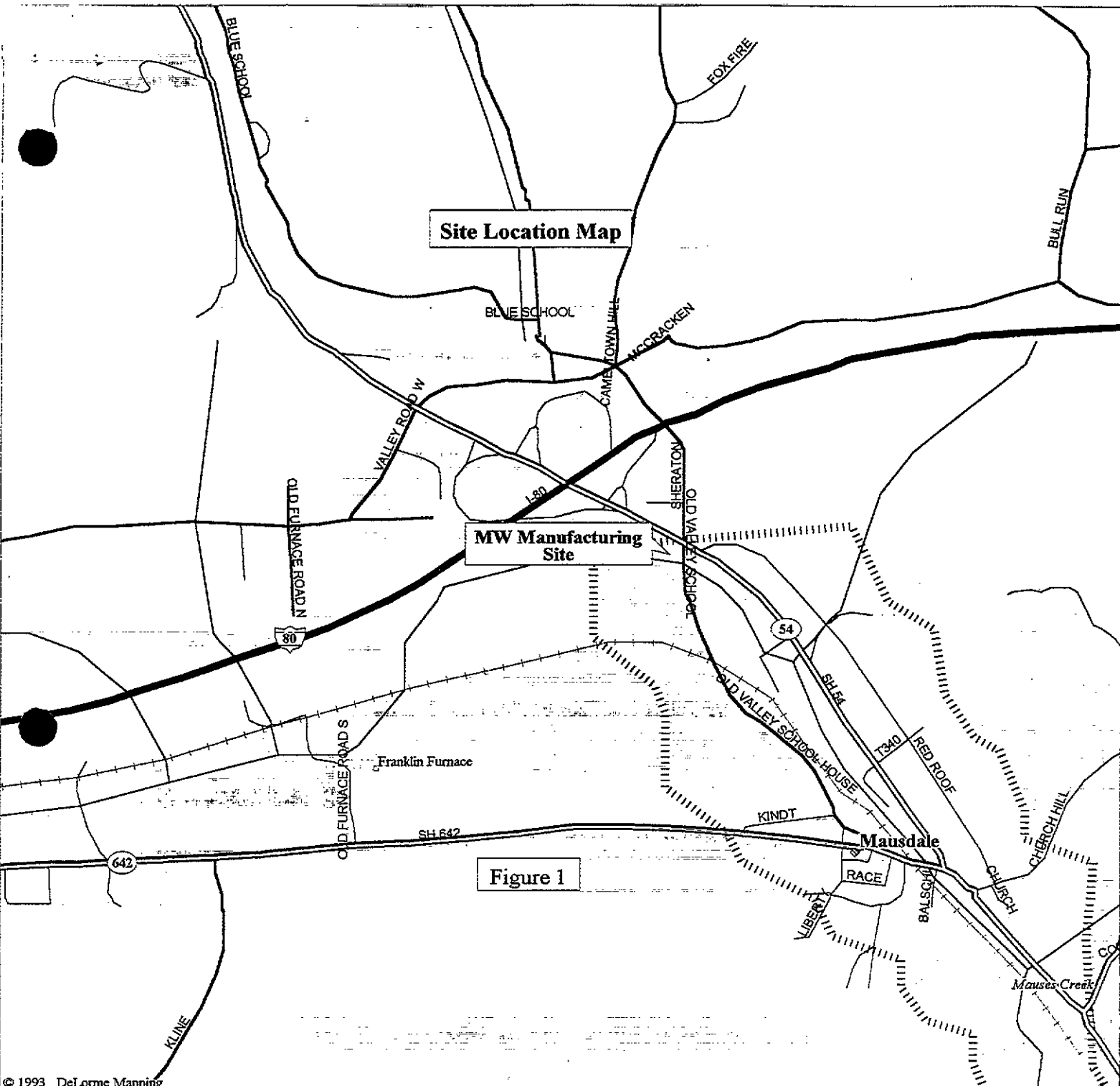
Two samples from the ladies' room (C-1 and C-2) were taken for HAZCAT analysis and off-site laboratory analysis. In the main bay, drums B-4, B-5, B-7, and B-8 were opened and sampled for HAZCAT analysis. Drum B-7 was also sampled for off-site analysis. Drums S-3, S-4, and S-15 were sampled for HAZCAT analysis. Drums S-4 and S-15 were sampled for off-site analysis. OSC Matlock requested the minimum analysis be done on the samples to activate the removal actions and provided for a two week turnaround on the sample off-site analysis. For a summary of the HAZCAT results, refer to Table 1.

On 6 November 1995, SATA hand-delivered the five samples to Microbac Laboratory in Warrendale, Pennsylvania for flash point analysis.

4.0 FUTURE ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

SATA received analytical results on 16 November 1995. Analytical data reveal that flash points of all five samples are below 70F, which will qualify the sampled drum contents to be RCRA characteristic waste due to high flammability,

and therefore, these drums must be removed. These results are included in this report. Future actions will be determined by OSC Dennis Matlock following review of the associated results.



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LEGEND

	State Route		Railroad
	Geo Feature		River
	Town, Small City		Intermittent River
	Interstate, Turnpike		Contours
	Street, Road		
	Hwy Ramp		
	Major Street/Road		
	Interstate Highway		
	State Route		

Scale 1:15,625 (at center)

1000 Feet

500 Meters

Mag 15.00
Wed Nov 08 16:14:11 1995

AR100009



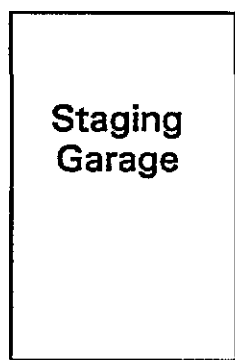
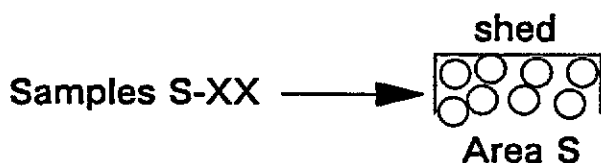
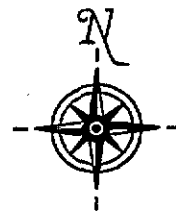
MAJOR
PROGRAMS
DIVISION

REGION III TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM

TDD Number: 9510-38

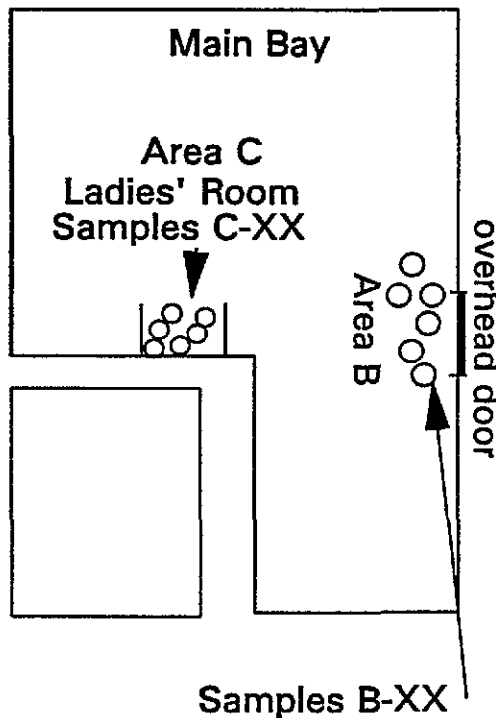
PCS Number: 1175

Figure 2.



Command
Post

Driveway to State Rte 3009
Old Valley School Road



Chain link & barbed wire fence

Gate

Sampling conducted in areas b,c and s.

SITE SAMPLING MAP
MW Manufacturing
Danville, Montour Co., Pennsylvania

AR100010

Microbac

Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Microbac Inc.-Pittsburgh Div.
100 Marshall Dr.
Warrendale PA 15086
(412)772-0610

Page 1

AIR • FUEL • WATER • FOOD • WASTES

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

ROY F. WESTON, INC.
Marian Murphy
5 Underwood Court

Delran NJ 08075

Date Reported 11/10/95
Date Received 11/06/95
Order No 9511-00135
Invoice No 002606
Cust # BR006
Sampled Date 11/02/95
Sampled Time 00:00

Permit No
Cust P.O.

Subject: 11175 MW Manufacturing

SMP	TEST	METHOD	RESULT	UNITS	DATE	TECH
1	C-1 Small Container Room Collected		11/02/95 11:30			
	Flashpoint	ASTM D 93	<70 Degrees F		11/09/95	RDP
2	C-2 Small Container Room Collected		11/02/95 11:30			
	Flashpoint	ASTM D 93	<70 Degrees F		11/09/95	RDP
3	B-7 Inside Building Collected		11/02/95 12:00			
	Flashpoint	ASTM D 93	<70 Degrees F		11/09/95	RDP
4	S-4 Inside Shed Collected		11/02/95 12:10			
	Flashpoint	ASTM D 93	<70 Degrees F		11/09/95	RDP
5	S-15 Inside Shed Collected		11/02/95 12:20			
	Flashpoint	ASTM D 93	<70 Degrees F		11/09/95	RDP

FLASHPOINT QC:

DUP1: <70 DUP2: <70 AVG: <70 RPD%: 0
REFTV: 117 REF: 116 REC%: 99.1

Approved By: David J. Dan.
Laboratory Director

AR100012

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USDA-EPA-NIOSH Testing Food Sanitation Consulting Chemical and Microbiological Analyses and Research

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